

GRAND OLD PARTY.

LIVING TRUTHS OF THE REPUBLICAN POLICY.

The Recent Treasury Report Serves as Another Eye-Opener to the Fellows Who Voted for Free Trade—Markets Being Closed Against Our Products.

The treasury department made a report of the imports and exports of the United States a few days ago, showing how the so-called Wilson law is opening foreign markets to the producers of the United States and how the home market is expanding at the same time. The treasury department is looked upon as reliable authority by some and will probably be accepted by those who try to defend the last tariff law. According to the report of the treasury department the exports for March were \$64,875,007. This looks like a pretty big bill of goods to sell abroad, but our books for March of 1894 show that we sold \$70,607,500 worth of goods abroad. This is a decrease of \$5,732,493 for one month under the operation of this law, "framed in the interest of the American people." For the nine months of the current fiscal year the exports were \$36,567,160 less than for the corresponding period a year ago. These are not very palatable figures for those who prefer following out a theory to remedying a disastrous condition. But if we were unable to sell as much goods abroad as we were selling so much at home and did we buy more of the products of our own mills and factories than formerly under the iniquitous protective system? Well, not to any very great extent. The treasury department says we didn't. For the month of March, 1895, the increase of imports over the imports for the same month in the previous year was \$3,739,433, and for the nine months of the fiscal year the increase in imports over the imports for the corresponding nine months of the previous protective year was \$54,655,433. In other words, we bought \$54,655,433 more of foreign goods in the nine months of the Wilson law than we did for the same period under the McKinley law, and at the same time we sold \$36,567,160 less of our goods to foreign countries—a gross loss of \$141,222,609 in about nine months of this beneficent Wilson bill. In March of this year we bought \$4,419,800 more goods than we sold; in March of last year we sold \$5,151,875 more than we bought. That's the difference. That is how the foreign market is being opened up to the American producer.—Kansas City Journal.

Favorite Sons.

The favorite sons are coming to the front, and each of them deserves to be a favorite. It is meet and proper that Iowa shall resolve to go to the next national convention of republicans pledged to urge and to support the claims of William B. Allison as a presidential candidate. It is fit that Maine shall come as a unit for gallant Tom Reed. It would be in the nature of the marvelous were Ohio to come with another name than that of McKinley on its banners. It is not to be expected that Indiana will come otherwise than as a force united for Harrison. It will not be strange if Illinois march to the battle cry of Cullom. Michigan may come solidly for Alger. And there are other favorite sons in other states. The exceeding beauty of the situation is this, that not an objectionable name appears on the roll of favorite sons. As the Kentucky gentleman said, "Some brands are better than others, but, sah, they are all good." Furthermore, there is no name that is likely to be provocative of faction. There have been times when two men of nearly equal strength so swayed a convention as to make the nomination of either impossible and thus forced the nomination of a less known and, possibly, a less desirable person. This danger does not threaten the next convention. No man as yet stands so pre-eminent as to cause apprehension of his power to dictate a nomination in the event of failure to secure it for himself. There is an unusual quantity of good material to choose from, the delegates are likely to come up more evenly divided than usual, and the prospect is unusually propitious for a short, happy, and effective session of the national convention.—Inter Ocean.

The Farmer's Friend.

This is the way the last tariff law fosters the commerce of the United States and opens up the markets of the world to the American farmer. The cry of the tariff reformers has been to let the farmer sell where he can and buy where he wants to, to tear down the "walls" which shut him out from the great markets of the world. The farmer has been willing all this time to sell as much flour to Cuba as he could, for the miller is but the middle man between the farmer and the bread eater. But how has this market been affected by the last tariff law? During the first four months of its operation there were exported to Cuba 12,995 barrels of flour. During the corresponding period under the operation of Mr. Blaine's reciprocity policy we exported 150,110 barrels of flour, or twelve times as much as under the last tariff law. Last month we exported to Belgium \$4,000,000 less of breadstuffs than during the month of March, 1894. During the last nine months the decrease reached the enormous sum of \$41,000,000 less than for the corresponding period twelve months ago. The Belgian trade, which is, or was, one of great commercial importance and extensive proportions, is steadily dwindling under the so-called Wilson law. Instead of opening the markets of the world to the farmer the law is continually closing them. It is building, not tearing walls down. It is narrowing, and not enlarging, the horizons of the farmer's operations. During the last nine months we exported

\$2,000,000 less of wheat flour than nine months previously, and the decline has been headlong since the enactment of the last tariff law, which period embraces almost the entire deficit. The farmer has sold in the Belgian market \$3,000,000 less of wheat, \$1,300,000 less of beef, and \$66,000 less of salt beef. The exports of provisions are \$2,700,000 less than for the preceding nine months. The decline in the exports of butter has been 70 per cent. These are not theories; they are conditions. They are not partisan statements; they are actual facts reported as statistics furnished by democratic officials. The farmer can see how he is "protected" by democratic tariff reform. He would prefer a little republican "free trade" to such "protection."

An Expensive Congress.

The volume annually prepared by the clerks of the senate and house appropriations committee showing the exact appropriations and the new offices created has been prepared for the last session of the Fifty-third congress by Thomas P. Cleaves and J. P. Courts, clerks respectively of the senate and house committees. The appropriations were as follows: Agricultural, \$3,303,750; army, \$23,252,608; diplomatic and consular, \$1,574,458; District of Columbia, \$5,745,443; fortifications, \$1,904,557; Indian, \$3,762,751; legislative, executive and judicial, \$21,891,718; military academy, \$464,261; naval, \$29,416,245; pensions, \$141,318,570; postoffice, \$89,545,997; sundry civil, \$46,568,160; deficiencies, \$9,825,373; miscellaneous, \$297,667; total general bills and miscellaneous, \$383,934,564; permanent appropriations, \$497,008,520. The number of new offices specifically created is 1,773, at an annual cost of \$1,313,394, and the number omitted is 400, at an annual cost of \$497,948, making a net increase of 1,364 in number and \$815,376 in amount. Included in this increase are the 1,000 additional seamen authorized to be enlisted in the navy and 315 additional deputy collectors and revenue agents in the internal revenue service to carry in effect the income-tax law. In addition to the foregoing there is a net increase in specific amounts appropriated for new offices where the number of such offices and the amount of salary to individuals are not specified, of \$805,700. The number of salaries specifically increased is 119, at an annual cost of \$39,506, and the number of salaries specifically reduced is sixty-nine, at an annual cost of \$18,328, making a net increase of fifty in number and of \$21,177 in amount, making a net total increase on account of salaries of officers, new and old, of \$1,642,253.

Capital and Labor.

In 1860, under the free-trade policy, \$785 of capital and \$790 worth of raw material gave employment to one hand who produced 1,438 in finished goods. The value of products over cost of material was \$650. Of this sum labor received \$289, or about 44 1/2 per cent, while capital had \$350, or about 55 1/2 per cent, for expenses and profit. In 1890, under the protective policy, it required \$1,385 of capital and \$1,095 in raw material for each hand employed. The finished product amounted to \$1,988, or \$893 above cost of material. Of this amount labor received \$485, or about 54 1/2 per cent, while capital had \$498, or about 45 1/2 per cent, reversing in the interest of labor the division of net products. While the capital required to keep one hand employed had to be increased 76 per cent from 1860 under a free-trade policy to 1890 under protection, and the needed raw material was over one-third greater, the product of labor was only increased 34 per cent. The increase in earnings over the cost of material was \$243 per hand. Of this increase labor received increased wages \$196, while capital only received \$47 as its share of this gain. It will thus be seen that labor has secured the greater portion of the benefits of improved machinery and methods.

Their Sheepish Policy.

The American sheep farmer and wool grower pays taxes for township purposes; pays taxes for county purposes; pays taxes for state purposes; contributes to the building of churches; contributes to the support of the ministry; seeks to raise and educate his children to be useful, Christian people in the world. His lands are valued at \$25 to \$100 per acre. The Australian sheep grower raises wool on lands rented for a few cents per acre. He pays no township taxes; he pays no state taxes; he pays no road or bridge taxes; he supports no church or other enlightening institution. He simply raises wool and now under the new tariff law he comes into the American market and competes with the American farmer. This is "tariff reform"—free wool to drive the American farmer out of business; to reduce him and his family to want; to rob him of the thousands of dollars that his sheep were worth under protection.

Canadian Lumber Coming.

The lumbermen of Canada are busy people. Some 6,000,000 logs have been rafted into Collingwood for the purpose of being cut up in the mills there. This work will provide employment until fall, when another supply of logs will be on hand, and all this lumber would have been cut in Saganaw or Bay City had protection remained to American lumber interests. Collingwood is one of the border towns of the Canadian lumber industry and there are many other larger towns where a greater amount of lumber is cut and sawed. Free lumber will be of great advantage to Canada, as also will be the lower duties on barley, live stock, meats, and vegetables, besides others that are placed upon the free list. American democratic free-trade tariff tinkering is a great thing for the farmers of Ontario. An investigation into the influ-

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Household—Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.



HE SUCCESSFUL feeding of calves and pigs upon separated milk is a question that is engaging the serious attention of the Irish farmer, writes Prof. Carroll in the Dairy World (London). Doubtless the question is important, and when we hear such remarks as "The calves are dying by the score in my district," "Separated milk is worse than water for calves," and so on, there must be some grounds for consideration, as to whether separated milk is really the worthless stuff that some persons believe it to be. It is not alone in Ireland that the use of separated milk for calf and pig feeding is decried. In England a slight murmur of disapproval is raised. In America the believers and the unbelievers are endeavoring to press their very different opinions upon the question. It appears to me that if it can be shown in a certain district there are fifty farmers who use separated milk for calf feeding, and that of these fifty, forty-five are unsuccessful in raising their calves, and that five farmers raise their calves fairly well and with profit, it proves that there must be something beyond mere good luck that brings success to the five farmers. An American farmer writes: "Again and again in my experience as a breeder of Holsteins, for the last ten years or since the introduction of separators, I have had men write that they would so like to buy a bull to improve their stock if they only had good skim milk to raise their calves, but that it

ence of this matter upon food would be an interesting study, and might form a subject for experiment.

The La Fleche.

This breed, which is not very largely kept, is of French origin, and not very neat in appearance, being tall and rather gaunt, says Bell's Messenger. It has not any crest whatever, but a very peculiar comb consisting of two horn-shaped serrations which stand up on the head. The birds have a red face and long wattles, and white earlobes. Their plumage is a very glossy green, and carriage upright. Their legs are dark, with four toes on each foot, and quite free from leg feathering.

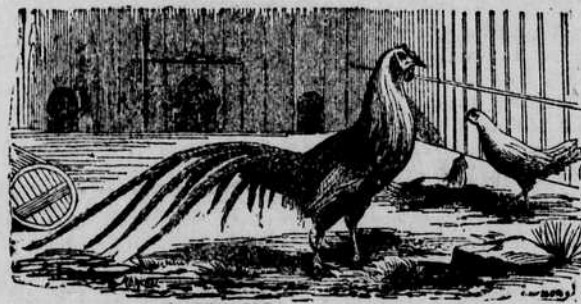
Now as regards their qualities, they are splendid table birds, and in France are thought a great deal of for this purpose. Their flesh is beautifully white and juicy and of good flavor. Some people like them better than any other breed for eating. They have black legs, which of course are against them as market fowls. They frequently attain very great weights. They are not, however, such good layers as Houdans; in fact, they are far behind them in this respect, and in all probability this is the secret of their being so little sought after by English poultry keepers. Fortunately, the day has passed when poultry keepers went in for feather and beautiful carriage only. We advocate the most beautiful breeds that can be produced, provided the birds combine good laying qualities with their fine plumage. It can be said, we are glad to say, is done by thousands at the present time, who get the best birds they can, always making sure that they are good layers. Another great drawback with this breed is that they are very difficult to rear as chickens. They are not hardy, and need a great deal of attention, besides which they do not mature quickly.

From this it will be seen that this breed is far behind many of those which have become so popular for their good qualities. Like many others, they have some ardent admirers, and these keep the breed before the public, they taking a delight in them.

Meat Product of Nations.

Australia produces more pounds of meat per inhabitant than any other

YOKOHAMA FOWLS.



Above cut and following description are reproduced for the Farmers' Review from the French of Ad. Benton. The illustration is of a cock and pullets of the Yokohama breed, and was sketched from nature in the "Jardin d'Acclimatation," Paris. The long tail of the cock is supposed to be the result of long years of mechanical effort and selection by the Japanese. The mechanical effort consists in tying heavy

weights to the tails of young cocks as they rest on the roosts. Those whose tails were elongated by this manner were chosen for breeders, and so on. The breasts of these fowls are red, with white spots. The upper part of the wings and the face are red, the tail of a greenish hue, the comb double, the wattles short, the feathers of the neck long and streaked with red.—Farmers' Review.

was practically impossible to raise even good scrub calves on separated milk. Finding no great trouble myself with raising the best of breeding stock on separated milk has led me to look into the matter, until I find that our creameries—in order to avoid the expense of a man to measure out the skim milk, and at the same time satisfy the greed of those patrons who are eternally trying to get something for nothing—run a hose each to the separator and the water tank, and run both with the same pump. This is the practice that has given separated milk a bad name, and justly so, for the mixture is practically worthless." Here is a case where adulteration had every responsibility for non-success in feeding calves upon separated milk.

In considering the claims made for separated milk as a food it must be remembered that the most enthusiastic of its supporters do not attempt to set forth that it is a perfect food material. It is a substance from which a very valuable ingredient has been almost wholly abstracted. This being so we must see the condition to which we have brought our separated milk and the measures to which we must resort either for the purpose of restoring something equal to what we have taken away, or for the purpose of devising a system of feeding that will compensate in the altered character of the new food.

Separated milk is what remains after butter fat and a small amount of another animal matter have been removed. Butter fat is supposed to be one of the most digestible of all fats. The necessity for fat in food is not a settled question, but there is every reason for belief in the theory that fat is extremely useful, and is probably a necessary ingredient in the food of young animals. Dr. Pavay says: "It exerts a favorable influence over the assimilation of nitrogenous matter and the process of tissue formation and nutrition, and it may be said that there is strong reason to believe that the association of a certain amount of fatty matter with the carbohydrates is probably necessary for the maintenance of the organism of perfect health. The belief is further entertained that its deficiency is sometimes the source of the developments of the tuberculous diathesis." We may therefore take it that it is advisable that there should be fat contained in the milk that is supplied to young animals.

As regards the other animal matter that has been removed from mechanically separated milk, it has been suggested that in the slimy matter that is found attached to the bowl of the separator, after a quantity of milk is run through it, there may be some substance that is necessary for digestion, and that probably it is owing to the want of this substance in separated milk that calves do not thrive upon such milk. The processes of digestion are very intricate, and small quantities of matter appear to have considerable influence over this very mysterious process; yet I cannot think that the matter that adheres to the bowl of the separator in cream separation is in whole or in part necessary for the digestion of milk when it is used for food. An investigation into the influ-

country and Italy the smallest amount per inhabitant. The statistics for production and consumption are as follows:

	Produces pounds per inhabitant.	Consumes pounds per inhabitant.
Australia	300	276
Argentina	200	160
United States	178	150
Ireland	160	56
Denmark	123	64
Canada	116	90
France	70	77
Germany	63	64
Great Britain	53	118

The Farm Dairy.—Which is better, for every farmer to have a small dairy connected with his farm, or for the whole industry to be carried on by men that devote their whole efforts to dairying? The question perhaps is not an open one, as the farmer naturally falls into keeping a few cows without anyone suggesting it. But these few poor and poorly kept cows can not be fairly called a farm dairy, in the usual acceptance of the term. By a farm dairy we mean enough cows, and good ones, to warrant having proper appliances for the work, such as a milk house and small separator. Certainly every well ordered farm should have a well ordered dairy, with cows that are carefully selected, carefully tested and carefully handled. A good sized dairy is needed both to make handling the products advantageous, and also to produce a large quantity of manure for the farm. It seems to be obvious that a dairy of this kind on many farms will be more advantageous to the community in general than fewer but larger dairies.

Spraying Apple Trees.—The American Gardening says: Spraying may be necessary to save the fruit from scab, but spraying will not insure fruit—and good fruit—unless it is supported by thorough tillage and proper feeding. Possibly the whole system of orchard treatment may have to be changed. If branches of adjoining rows interlace, the trees stand too closely together, and every other one, diagonally, ought to be cut out to give sun and air to the remaining ones. Then apply the spray. For the first application use the simple copper sulphate solution, one pound to 25 gallons of water, and spray until every branch and twig is dripping. Then plow the ground, and after that harrow often enough to keep the surface fine and mellow all the time.

Hundreds of Grasses.—During the last seven years the Mississippi experiment station has tested more than 600 different kinds of grasses in an endeavor to find those best suited to our special conditions. These different grasses have been procured from all parts of the world—from China and India, from southern Russia, Turkey, Egypt, and southern Africa; from Australia, Brazil, and Mexico, and from many other countries, but with all our efforts we have been unable to find but very few which are really of greater value than are some of those which have been grown here for many years.

Women Only Know

How much they suffer when nervous, weak and tired.

Nervous prostration is a lingering, racking, living death to those afflicted, though wholly incomprehensible to others. The cause of this condition is impure and insufficient blood.

Make the blood pure, give it vitality and it will properly feed the nerves and make them strong. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures nervousness because it acts directly upon the blood, making it rich and pure and endowing it with vitality and strength-giving power. No other medicine has such a record of cures.

Thousands write that they are cured by this great medicine. The up powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla are wonderful. Even a few doses are sufficient to create an appetite, and that time on its healing, purifying, strengthening effects are plain. The nerves become stronger, the blood becomes natural and refreshing, hands and limbs become steady, soon "life seems to go on with a fort," and perfect health is restored. It is the work which Hood's Sarsaparilla is doing for hundreds of women.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Makes Pure Blood.

The Use of the Hump.

There are some men in this world who can answer most any question that is put to them, and sometimes when they do not really know what they are talking about, they will give answers that are not bad. One of these persons was once a keeper of the London Zoo. He was pestered to death by the questions which people asked, but he always gave an answer. On a recent occasion a countryman strolled in, and after looking curiously at the camel for a few moments, he turned to the keeper and said:

"I say, what's he have a hump for?"

"What does he have a hump for?" repeated the keeper.

"Yes. What's the good of it?" asked the visitor.

"Why—er—it makes a camel of him, of course," replied the keeper after some hesitation. "People wouldn't travel to see him if he didn't have that hump. Fact is, without it he might as well be a cow."

The stranger departed very well satisfied.—Harper's Young People.

Low Rate

Harvest Excursions will be run from all stations on the Wabash railroad on May 21st and June 11th, to the south and south-east.

For full particulars apply to the nearest ticket agent of the Wabash or connecting lines, or to G. N. CLAYTON, N. W. Passenger Agent, 1415 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

Farseeing

Dismal Dawson.—But why ain't you in favor of this here good roads movement?

"Everett West—Because it won't be nothing but good yet. They'll make the roads so good yit that folks will expect us to keep movin' all the time, with no time for rest.—Indianapolis Journal.

Information Wanted.

Dismal Dawson—Kin you tell me where there is a first-class hotel?

Pedestrian—I am somewhat of a stranger here, but I think there is one on—on—it is queer I can't remember the name of the street.

Dismal Dawson—Oh, never mind the street, friend. What alley is it on?—Indianapolis Journal.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The man, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.



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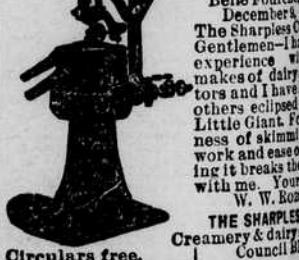
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A Pioneer Landmark Successful Method of Separating Cream from Milk. DAVIS & BOWEN, BLDG. & MFG. CO., 240-244 W. Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

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Excursion to Colorado.

The Great Rock Island Route will sell tickets cheap for this excursion to begin in July, and you should post yourself once as to rates and routes. Send by postal card or letter to J. O. Sebastian, G. P. A., Chicago, for a leaflet giving full particulars. The Great Rock Island Excursion is called the "Tourist." It is a gem, and you should not delay in getting for it. J. O. SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago.

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CONSUMPTION

can, without doubt, be cured in its early stages. It is a battle from the start, but with the right kind of weapons properly used it can be overcome and the insidious foe vanquished. Hope, courage, proper exercise, will-power, and the regular and continuous use of the best nourishing food-medicine in existence—

Scott's Emulsion

—the wasting can be arrested, the lungs healed, the cough cured, bodily energies renewed and the physical powers made to assert themselves and kill the germs that are beginning to find lodgment in the lungs. This renowned preparation, that has no doubt cured hundreds of thousands of incipient cases of Consumption, is simply Cod-liver Oil emulsified and made palatable and easy of assimilation, combined with the Hypophosphites, the great bone, brain and nerve tonic. Scott & Bowne, New York. All Druggists. 50c. and \$1.